OCEAN GALES AND STORMS, AUGUST, 1926

Vessel	Voyage		Position at time of lowest barometer		Gale began	Time of lowest barometer	Gale ended	Lowest barometer	Direction of wind when gale began	Direction and force of wind at time of lowest barometer	Direction of wind when gale ended	Highest force of wind and direction	Shifts of wind near time of lowest barometer
	From—	To—.	Latitude	Longitude									
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN			° ′	° ′				*Inches*					
Pres. Harding, Am. S. S.	New York	Cobh	45 15N.	37 16W.	July 31	8p, 1st	3d	29.76	ENE.	S., 7	S.	S., 8	ENE–E–S.
Balsam, Am. S. S.	Belfast	New York	55 22N.	17 56W.	31	5a, 1st	1st	29.77	SSE.	SSW., 10	WSW.	SSW., 10	SSW–SW.
Nesian, Br. S. S.	Antwerp	Boston	45 23N.	36 25W.	Aug. 1	8a, 2d	2d	29.79	S.	W., 8	W.	WNW., 8	S–W–WNW.
Bellatrix, Du. S. S.	Norfolk	Buenos Aires	22 16N.	56 02W.	1	3.50p, 1st	2d	29.39	NE.	N., 10	SW.	NxW., 11	NNE–N.
Saguache, Am. S. S.	Hamburg	Galveston	29 30N.	61 54W.	3	7.52a, 3d	4th	29.77	E.	E.	NE.	E., 9	E–NE.
Wellfield, Br. S. S.	Lands End	Key West	29 44N.	67 10W.	4	4a, 5th	5th	29.75	E.	NE., 9	NW.	NE., 9	NE–N.
Colorado Springs, Am. S. S.	Manchester	New Orleans	31 28N.	66 56W.	5	3a, 6th	6th	28.87	SE.	NE., 12	NW.	NE., 12	E–NE–N.
San Gerardo, Br. S. S.	London	Tuxpam	[1] 30 21N.	[1] 65 03W.	5	5.30p, 5th	6th	29.08	ESE.	NE., 12	W.	NNE., 12	NE–NNE.
Caracas, Am. S. S.	New York	Curacao	31 52N.	69 58W.	6	Noon, 6th	7th	29.78	NE.	NW., 8	W.	NW., 8	NE–NW–W.
Roma, Fr. S. S.	Marseille	New York	38 10N.	63 44W.	6	a, 7th	7th	29.32	W.	S., 10	WSW.	S., 10	W–S–WSW.
Orca, Br. S. S.	Cherbourg	do	40 50N.	62 10W.	7	6p, 7th	8th	28.80	SSE.	SW., 10–12	W.	SW., 12	S–W–N–SW.
Minnewaska, Br. S. S.	London	do	41 30N.	60 45W.	7	11.30p, 7th	8th	29.40	SE.	SxW., 9	WSW.	SW., 11	S–SSW.
Balsam, Am. S. S.	Belfast	do	44 27N.	57 29W.	8	10a, 8th	8th	29.67	SSE.	SSE., 9	SW.	SW., 10	SSE–SW.
Esparto, Am. S. S.	New York	Cristobal	38 35N.	73 51W.	14	9.15p, 14th	14th	29.97	W.	W., 10	NW.	W., 10	W–NW.
Brave Coeur, Am. S. S.	Rotterdam	Galveston	46 31N.	16 43W.	15	3.30p, 15th	17th	29.34	S.	S., 8	W.	S., 8	S–W.
Winifredian, Br. S. S.	Liverpool	Boston	46 34N.	34 44W.	16	Noon, 16th	17th	29.32	SExS.	WSW., 6–7	WNW.	WxN., 9	SxE–WSW.
Baron Nairn, Br. S. S.	Antwerp	Norfolk	48 30N.	36 34W.	16	4.30p, 16th	17th	29.06	SW.	NNW., 10	NW.	NNW., 10	NNW–N.
New York City, Br. S. S.	Bristol	Philadelphia	50 46N.	21 13W.	16	11a, 17th	19th	28.77	SW.	SW., 9	NW.	SW., 9	SW–WSW.
United States, Dan. S. S.	New York	Christiansand	54 55N.	25 27W.	16	4a, 19th	19th	29.10	WNW.	WSW., 7	SW.	WNW., 9	WNW–SW.
Saramacca, Am. S. S.	New Orleans	Belize	23 44N.	88 04W.	22	12a, 23d	23rd	29.34	NE.	NE., 8	S.	NE., 8	NE–S.
Olancho, Hon. S. S.	do	Puerto Cortez	23 50N.	87 50W.	22	1a, 23d	23d	29.58	NE.	SE., 10	SSE.	SE., 10	ESE–SSE.
Morazan, Hon. S. S.	Vera Cruz	New Orleans	27 36N.	89 44W.	23	Noon, 25th	26th	29.62	S.	SSW.	SW.	SSW., 9	S–SSW.
Crudoil	New Orleans	Miami	29 50N.	89 50W.	25	10p, 25th	26th	29.40	SE.	SE., 10	S.	—10–11	SE–SSE.
W. C. Teagle	New York	Baton Rouge	28 59N.	89 07W.	26	1.30a, 26th	27th	29.49	SE.	SE., 8	NW.	—11	SW–NW.
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN													
Oakridge, Am. S. S.	Portland	Yokohama	45 57N.	154 59E.	4th	10a, 5th	5th	29.56	SSW.	S., 5	S.	SSE., 8	None.
Dilworth, Am. S. S.	Manila	San Francisco	46 16N.	149 52W.	9th	2a, 10th	10th	29.79	SE.	SE., 7	SE.	SE., 8	Steady.
Victorious, Am. S. S.	Panama	Honolulu	*18 N.	*125 W.	11th	2p, 15th	15th	29.44	E.	SW., 9	S.	—10	Variable.
West Carmona, Am. S. S.	Manila	San Francisco.	37 52N.	149 50E.	17th	4p, 18th	19th	29.38	SSE.	ESE., 9	NE.	ESE., 11	SE–ESE.
Akagisan Maru, Jap. S. S.	Yokohama	do	43 55N.	162 E.	17th	5 p, 20th	21st	28.95	SW.	W., 8		NW., 10	NNW–W.
West Henshaw, Am. S. S.	Siain, P. I.	do	17 35N.	128 25E.	21st	4p	21st	29.60		WSW., 8	SW.	WSW., 8	W–S.
Tenyo Maru, Jap. S. S.	Yokohama	Honolulu	34 42N.	153 33E.	22d	4p, 22d	23d	29.83	E.	E., 8	ESE.	E., 8	E–ESE.
Volunteer, Am. S. S.	Honolulu	Panama	18 38N.	125 36W.	22d	11p, 22d	23d	29.60	NNE.	E., 9	SSE.	E., 9	NE–E.
Somedono Maru, Jap. S. S.	Wakamatsu	Portland	51 46N.	166 25W.	28th	9p, 28th	30th	29.21	NW.	NW., 4	W.	NW., 9	4 points.
Tatsuno Maru, Jap. S. S.	Yokohama	San Francisco.	44 38N.	169 25W.	29th	Noon, 30th	31st	29.26	SSE.	SSE., 9	SW.	SSE., 9	2 points.
Shabonee, Br. S. S.	Shanghai	San Pedro	49 37N.	167 29W.	30th	3p, 30th	31st	29.22	E.	E., 6	NE.	E., 9	E–ENE.
Salina, Am. S. S.	Manila	San Francisco.	47 30N.	179 30E.	30th	8a, 31st	Sept. 1	29.17	SE.	NE., 10	NW.	NE., 10	SE–E–NE–N–NW.
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN													
Tahiti, Br. S. S.	San Francisco.	Sydney, N. S. W.	28 35S.	164 24E.	5th	8a	Aug. 5 5th	29.19	NW.	WNW., 9	SSW.	WNW., 9	WNW–SSW.

[1] Noon position, steering S. 67 W.

* Approximate position.

551.506 (265.2)

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

By WILLIS E. HURD

The most important weather change since July over the northern part of the ocean was the considerable lessening in the occurrence of fog. July was essentially a foggy month above the 40th parallel, a general condition which continued through the first decade of August. Thereafter only scattered fog was observed until the 27th, after which until the 31st it was prevalent over the area bounded roughly by 140° and 170° west longitude, 40° and 50° north latitude. Locally, fog occurred frequently off a considerable length of the coast near San Francisco.

Little cyclonic activity occurred in the Aleutian region until the 13th, but after the 15th a LOW overlay Alaska and the adjacent waters. There were few gales in this region, however, and these were confined mostly to the last three days of the month, when winds of force 9 to 10 roughened the central part of the upper steamer routes.

On the 8th a small LOW formed near 45° N., 155° W. It continued shallow throughout its northward movement and caused no gales, except on the 10th, when a maximum force of 8, SE., was experienced near 46° N., 150° W.

The North Pacific HIGH dominated the weather for the most part over the great central region east of the 180th meridian. It was disturbed on its eastern boundary on the 21st to 24th, when a shallow low pressure area formed and lay at some distance off the northern coast of the United States, moved slightly northward, and died out without causing winds of consequence.

Pressure conditions over the eastern half of the ocean were of a mild type, with only slight departures from the normal, as shown by the following table:

TABLE 1.—*Averages, departures, and extremes of atmospheric pressure at sea level at indicated hours, North Pacific Ocean, August, 1926*

Station	Average pressure	Departure	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
	Inches	*Inch*	*Inches*		*Inches*	
Dutch Harbor [1 4]	29.80	−0.10	30.16	26th	29.12	28th.
St. Paul [1 4]	29.85	+0.09	30.16	do	29.24	22d.
Kodiak [1]	29.87	+0.02	30.24	6th	29.16	29th.
Midway Island [1 5]	30.09	0.00	30.18	4th	30.00	24th.[6]
Honolulu [2]	30.01	0.00	30.09	29th	29.90	10th.
Juneau [2]	29.96	−0.06	30.30	8th	29.40	18th.
Tatoosh Island [2 3]	30.02	−0.03	30.25	1st	29.69	Do.
San Francisco [2 3]	29.95	−0.01	30.14	30th	29.74	20th.
San Diego [2 3]	29.90	−0.01	30.03	7th	29.79	31st.

[1] P. m. observations only.
[2] A. m. and p. m. observations.
[3] Corrected to 24-hour mean.
[4] Twenty-eight days.
[5] Twenty-nine days.
[6] Also on 31st.

The weather at Honolulu was close to normal; the mean temperature of 79° was only slightly above, as was the precipitation, 1.30 inches. The total rainfall from January to August was 6.59 inches, and the accumulated deficit for the period amounted to 11.38 inches. Winds continued easterly and the maximum velocity was 34 miles from the east, on the 22d. This may be compared with the extreme August velocity of 36 miles in 1908.

Several tropical storms occurred. Most of the information the Weather Bureau has at hand about those of the Far East is embodied in the attached report by the Rev. José Coronas, of the Philippine Weather Bureau. It may be added of the first typhoon described in this report, and noted as being lost sight of after passing Shanghai on the 16th, that according to the Tokyo Weather Charts it crossed the Yellow Sea and entered the continent to the northward on the 17th, thence disappearing in southwestern Manchuria.

On the 17th to the 19th a storm which became violent on the 18th was experienced by the American steamer *West Carmona* near 38° N., 150° E. The highest force of the wind was 11, east-southeast, lowest pressure 29.38. At this writing it is impossible to say whether the storm was of tropical origin or whether it developed near the place where it was reported by the *West Carmona*.

In the American Tropics two cyclones occurred, neither developing hurricane strength, so far as known. The first seems to have been brewing as early as the 8th, near 12° N., 96° W., at which time and place the American steamer *Victorious*, Panama to Honolulu, reported "wind shifting all around the compass, then back to NE." On the 11th, near 15° N., 109° W., the vessel encountered moderate gales, with somewhat depressed barometer. Pressure fell slowly until the 15th, when the lowest reading, 29.44, was made, as shown in Table 1. The highest wind force was 10, on the same date. Heavy rain squalls occurred through the week of the disturbance. The *Victorious* continued in the storm area, running nearly in the course of the cyclone until the 16th, the vessel then being at Greenwich mean noon in 17° 33′ N., 125° 40′ W., pressure still low, at 29.72, wind from the south, indicating that what remained of the cyclone still lay to the westward. Dense fog accompanied the storm on the 17th.

The second disturbance of this region occurred on the 22d–23d near where its predecessor was lost sight of a week previously. The lowest observed pressure was 29.60, near midnight of the 22d, highest wind force 9 from the east, in 18° 38′ N., 125° 36′ W., as reported by the American steamer *Volunteer*.

TYPHOONS AND DEPRESSIONS

ONLY TWO SEVERE TYPHOONS IN THE FAR EAST DURING AUGUST, 1926

By Rev. José Coronas, S. J.

[Weather Bureau, Manila, P. I.]

This month of August has been rather remarkable for the lack of severe typhoons. There have been none over the Philippines. And even in the whole Far East there have been only two intense typhoons but of no great extension. As they were both of a similar character so they followed also similar tracks.

The first typhoon appeared on the 12th over the Pacific about 250 miles east of northern Luzon between 126° and 127° longitude E. and near 17° latitude N. It probably moved north on the 12th and north-northwest from the 13th to the 16th. In the afternoon of the 14th the center passed near to the west of Ishigakijima (in the Meiacosima group of islands) where the barometer had fallen at noon to 735.5 mm. (28.96 inches) with a whole gale from the northeast. We do not know the barometric minimum, which must have been observed in the afternoon of the 14th. The typhoon entered China in the afternoon of the 15th near 121° longitude E. and 28° latitude N. It passed west of Shanghai in the morning of the 16th, moving still north-northwest. It is not possible with the data on hand to decide whether it continued moving north-northwest after passing west of Shanghai or whether it recurved northeastward. [See preceding article.] The steamer *President Hayes* felt the influence of this typhoon on the 15th over the northern part of Formosa Channel.

The other typhoon was formed on the 20th about 200 miles east of northern Luzon, between 125° and 126° E. longitude and near 17° N. latitude. It moved to the north on the 20th and 21st and in the morning of the 22d, and to the north-northwest in the afternoon of the 22d and on the 23d. The center passed over the Meiacosima group in the early hours of the 23d. The barometric reading at Ishigakijima was 741 mm. (29.17 inches) at 6 a. m. of that day, the winds blowing at that time with hurricane force from the south. The typhoon entered China in the morning of the 24th, moving west-northwest, but recurved to the north in the afternoon of the same day and to north-northeast on the 25th, the center passing the west of Shanghai in the afternoon of that day. In the early morning of the 27th the typhoon was over the northern part of Korea, moving northeastward.

551.506 (73)

DETAILS OF THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Two tropical cyclones passed inland, one over the Louisiana coast the other over the east Florida coast. Neither storm exhibited great energy after passing the coast line. The month as a whole was warm; rainfall was heavy in the Lower Lake region and the Ohio Valley, and normal or slightly above elsewhere, except in South Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and in parts of adjoining States where drought continued. The usual details follow.—*A. J. H.*

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES

By W. P. Day

Thirteen disturbances were sufficiently definite to be followed for a few observations or more. Most of these took form over the northern Rocky Mountain region and moved slowly eastward without gaining more than slight intensity. Two disturbances, however, were of tropical origin and developed hurricane intensity over a considerable portion of their respective paths. One of these moved northward just west of Bermuda and was last noted as it passed over Newfoundland with somewhat diminished intensity. A barometer reading of 28.90 inches was reported southwest of Bermuda on the morning of the 6th. The other storm struck the extreme southern Louisiana coast on the evening of the 25th with barometer readings as low as 28.31 inches.

Ten high-pressure areas were plotted. One of these cool-air masses, pushing southward along the coast from eastern Canada, encountered a disturbance off Hatteras, whereupon a long cool rainy spell developed along the Middle Atlantic coast from the 18th to the 22d.